ASX Announcement

Wednesday 16 July 2014

Sirius Resources NL

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Projects:

Fraser Range nickel-copper, gold

Polar Bear gold, nickel

Nickel Exploration Update

Highlights

- High grade nickel-copper-platinum discovery in first hole at Taipan prospect, Polar Bear
- Large conductor identified near and below Nova in Samson deep-penetration EM survey and verified in downhole EM
- Nickel-copper-cobalt enrichment and magmatic sulphides confirmed in first pass drilling at Crux

Sirius Resources NL (ASX:SIR) ("Sirius" or the "Company") advises that following resumption of its exploration programs it has discovered massive nickel sulphide mineralisation in the first reconnaissance hole drilled to test the greenfields Taipan prospect at its 100% owned Polar Bear project. The high grade massive nickel sulphide mineralisation is accompanied by significant levels of copper, cobalt, platinum and palladium.

On the now 100% owned Nova lease, the first results from the Samson deep-penetration electromagnetic (DPEM) survey have identified a significant EM conductor located to the northwest of and below Nova. Elsewhere in the Fraser Range, results received from first pass reconnaissance drilling of the 70% owned Crux nickel target have replicated the same levels of nickel-copper-cobalt enrichment as seen at Centauri and in original reconnaissance drilling above Nova.

Nickel sulphide discovery at Taipan prospect, Polar Bear (100% SIR)

The first hole drilled to test the Taipan nickel prospect at the Company's 100% owned Polar Bear project, SPBD0046, has intersected a zone of high grade nickel-copper-cobalt-platinum-palladium mineralisation, as follows:

- **4.10 metres @ 3.8% nickel, 2.45% copper, 0.08% cobalt, 0.9g/t platinum and 1.6g/t palladium** from 104.4 metres, including
- **2.15 metres @ 5.84% nickel, 3.73% copper, 0.12% cobalt, 1.1g/t platinum and 1.65g/t palladium** from 106.0 metres.

This contact is the same as that at Halls Knoll, some 3 kilometres to the southeast, where limited previous drilling by Sirius and others has intersected disseminated nickel sulphides (*see Figure 2 and previous Sirius ASX announcement of 16th August 2011*).

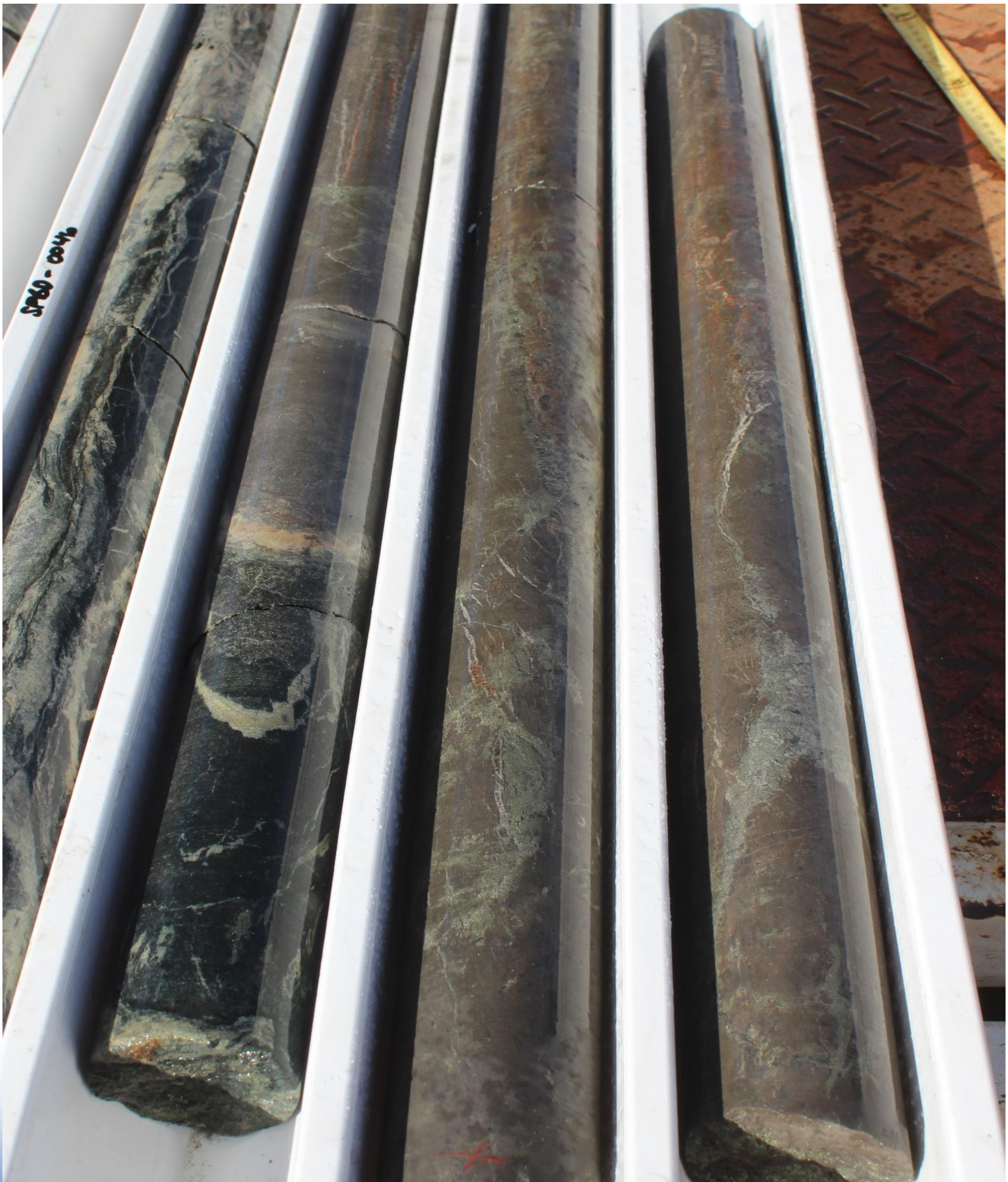

Figure 1. Massive nickel-copper sulphide intersection at Taipan with accompanying platinum and palladium.

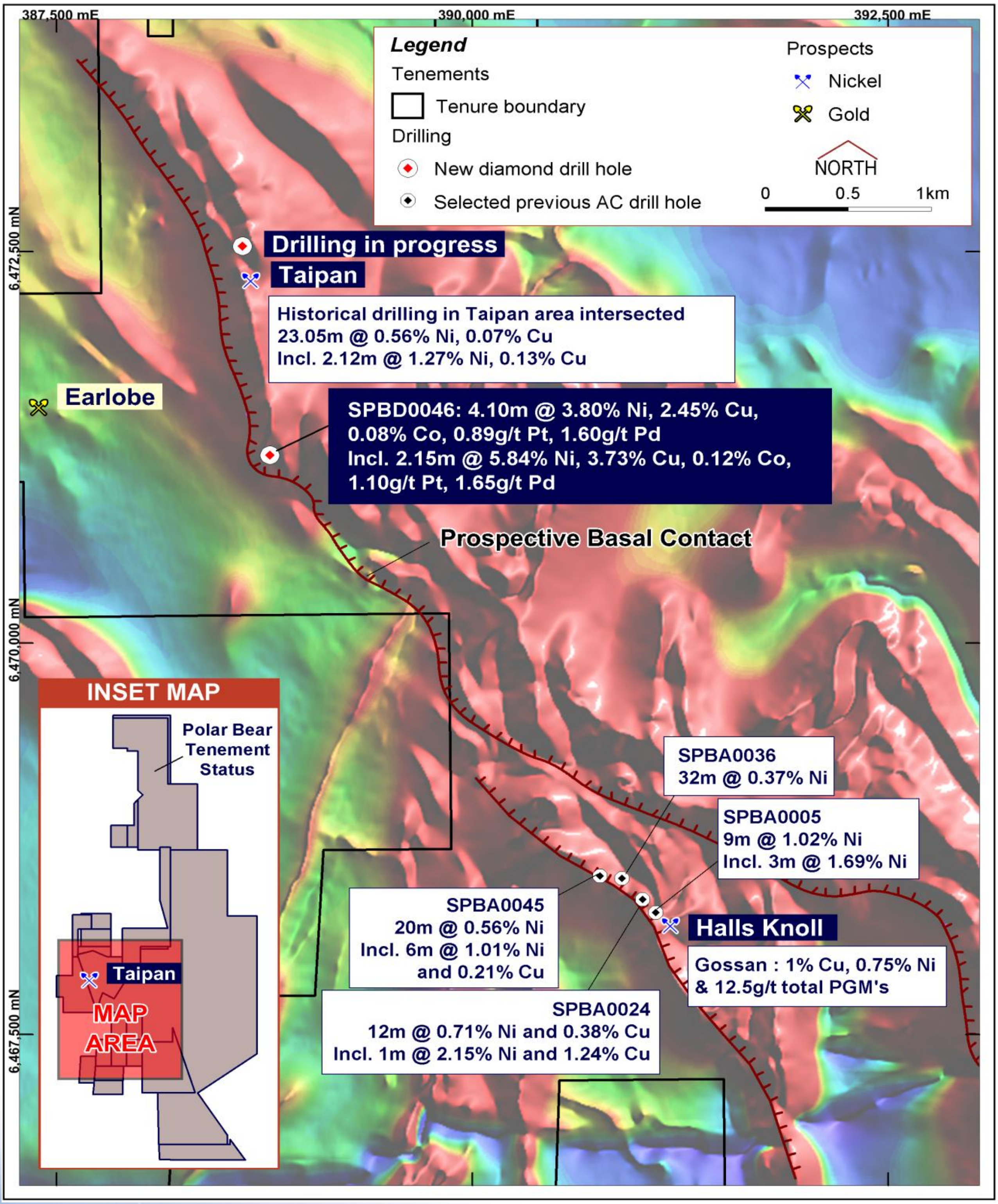

Figure 2. Location plan showing Taipan nickel prospect, key intercepts in previous drilling at Halls Knoll, the location of the current reconnaissance drillhole and the "live" contact and location within the Polar Bear tenements.

This is an outstanding result given it is the first test of an otherwise unexplored contact of stratigraphy known to host nickel sulphide deposits such as Miitel, Mariners and Redross elsewhere in the region. An EM program will commence as soon as possible to focus a substantial follow up drilling campaign.

Large EM conductor identified near Nova in deep-penetration survey (100% SIR)

The "Samson" deep-penetration electromagnetic survey being undertaken on the Nova tenement has identified a distinct deep EM conductor located 650 metres north of, and beneath, the Nova deposit. This is the same system previously used by BHP to detect the Venus deposit at it Leinster Nickel Operations.

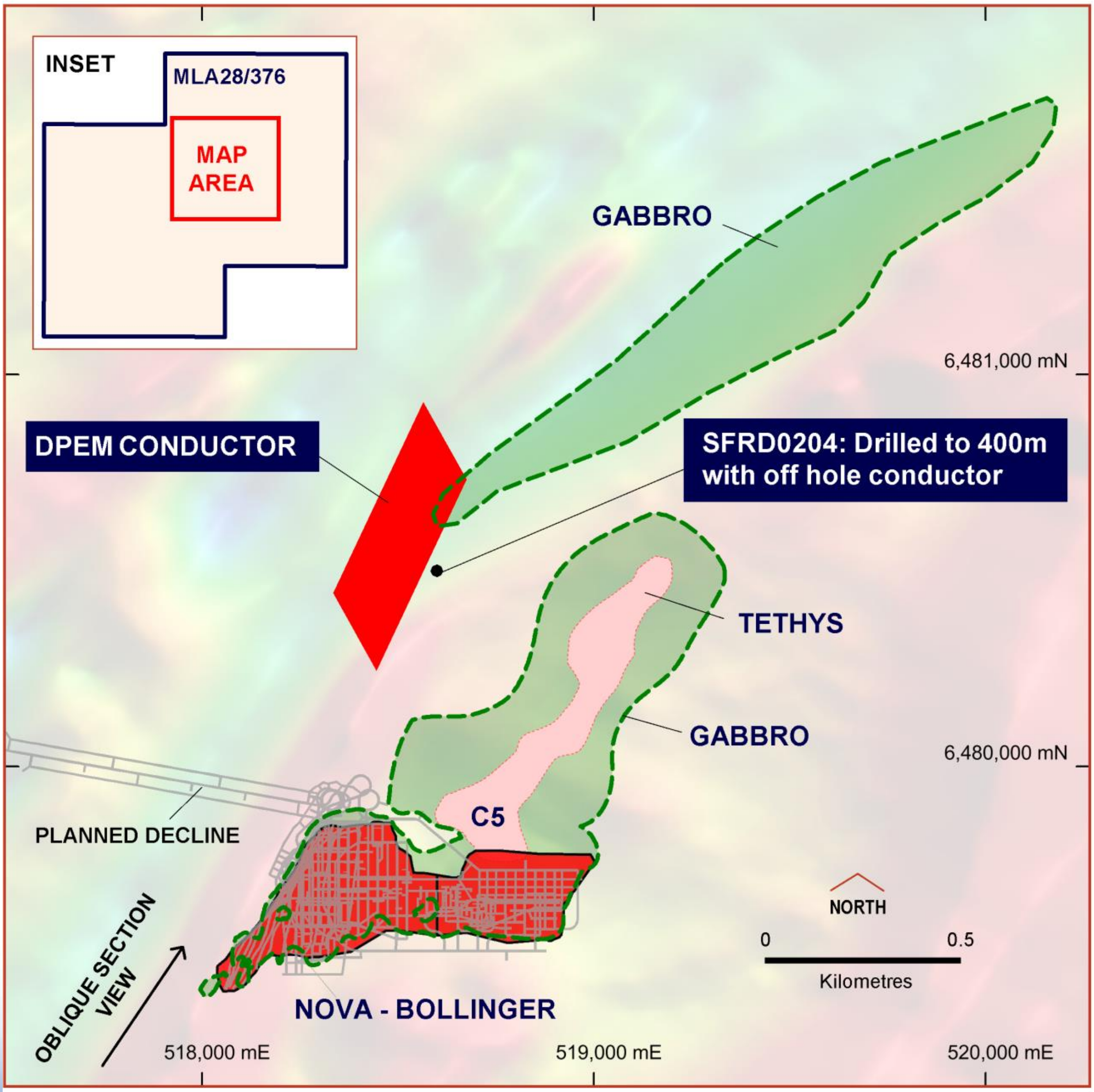

Figure 3. Plan showing location of new conductor identified in Samson deep-penetration EM survey relative to Nova, Bollinger, Tethys and proposed underground development.

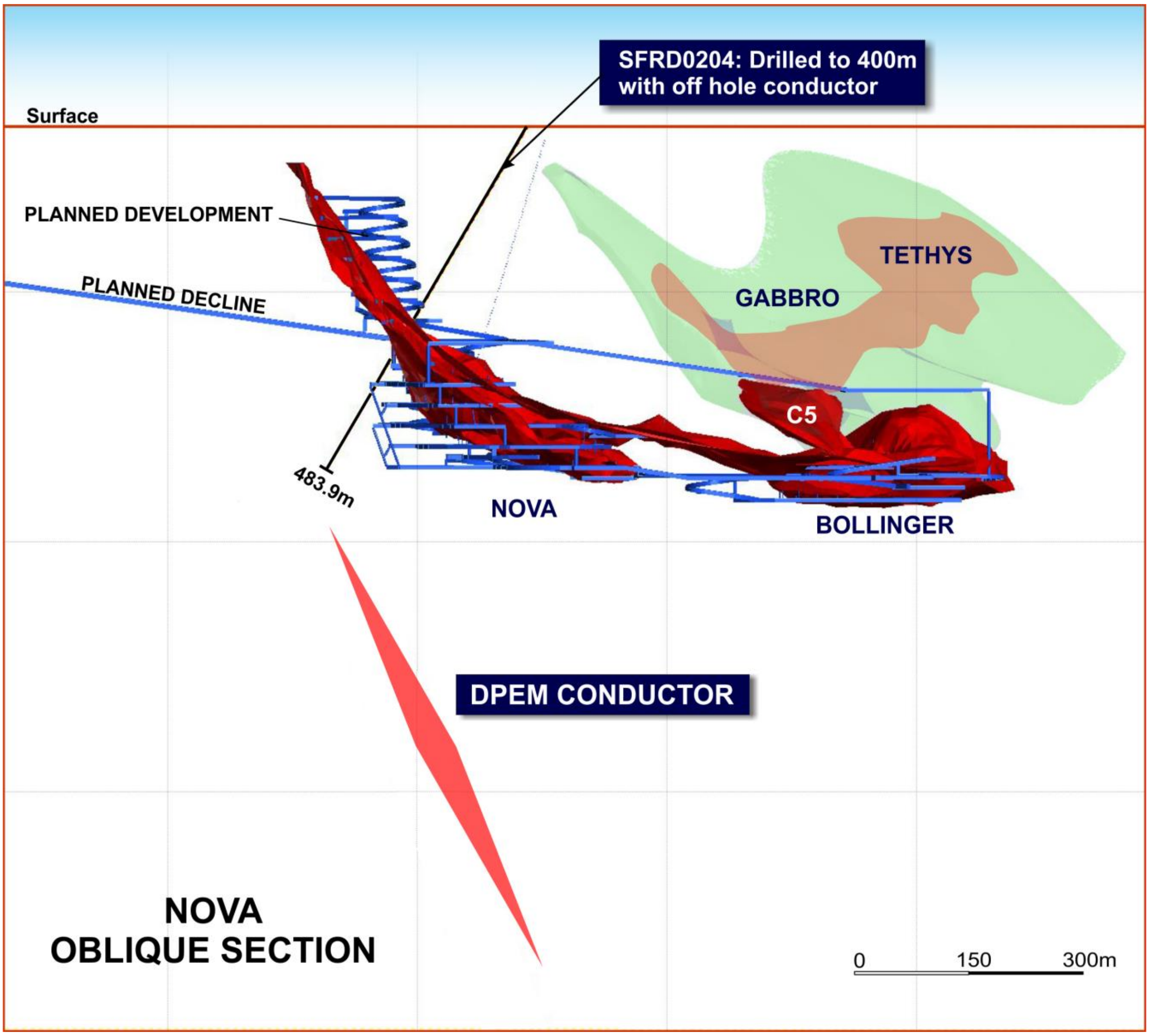

Figure 4. Oblique cross section showing location of new conductor identified in Samson deep-penetration EM survey beneath Nova, Bollinger and Tethys, and hole SFRD0204, which has an off-end-of-hole DHEM anomaly.

The modelled position of this conductor is supported by an off-end-of-hole response obtained from downhole EM (DHEM) of a previous diamond hole that ended at a vertical depth of 415 metres, some 100 metres above the top of conductor's modelled position. This hole was originally drilled to test coincident gravity and induced polarisation (IP) anomalies that broadly coincide with the position of the newly defined EM conductor. The centroid of this conductor is located at a depth of 750 metres below surface. Several precollars for deep diamond holes to test this target are scheduled to commence in the next two weeks.

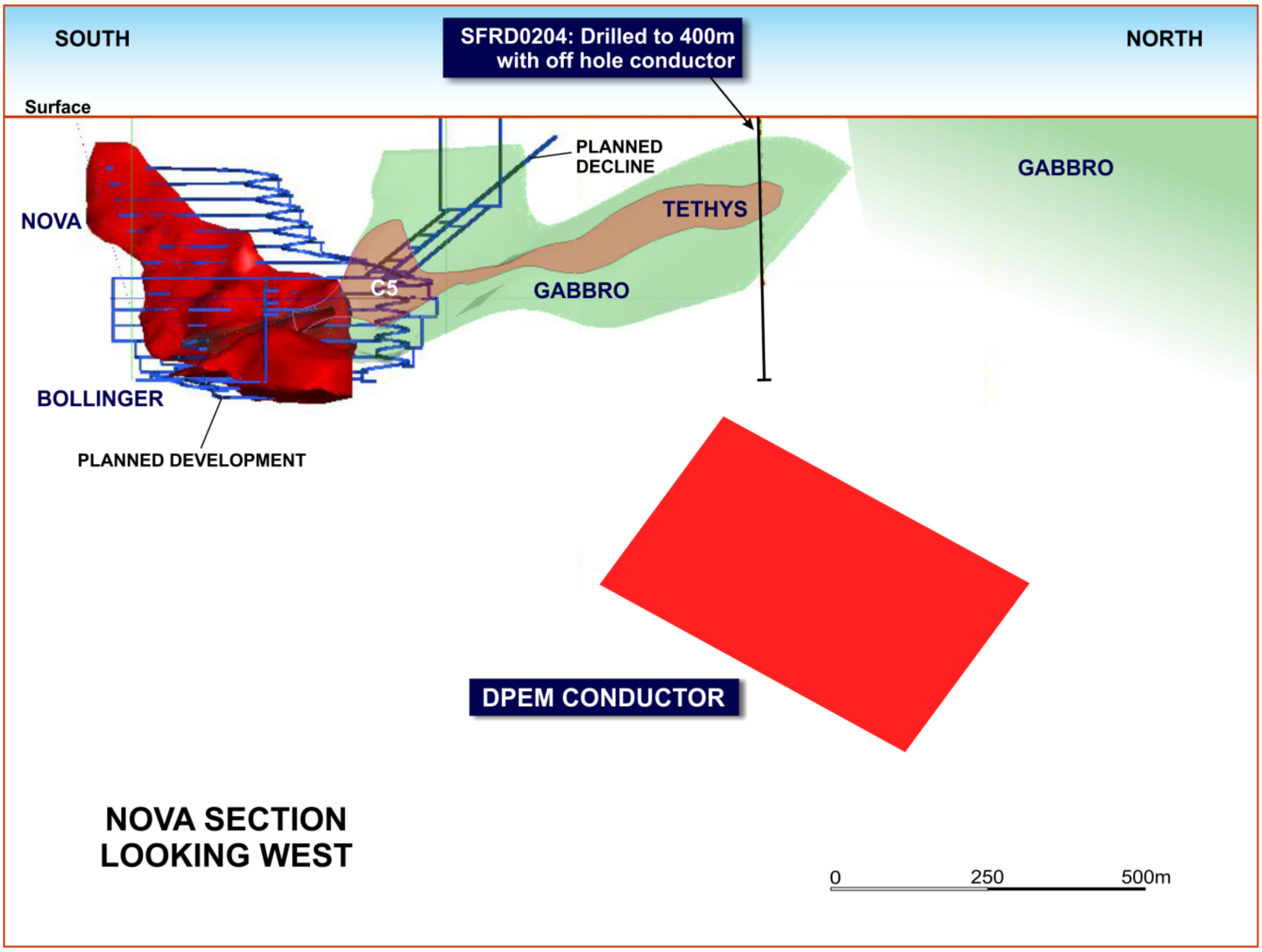

Figure 5. West-looking long projection showing location of new conductor identified in Samson deep-penetration EM survey down plunge from Nova and Bollinger, and hole SFRD0204, which has an off-end-of-hole DHEM anomaly.

The Samson DPEM survey is continuing over the 47 square kilometre Mining lease application area and several additional conductors have been identified in preliminary data which are awaiting modelling to constrain their size, orientation and conductance.

Ni-Cu-Co enrichment at Crux, Fraser Range Joint Venture (70% SIR)

At Crux, results have been received from 175 wide spaced (400 metre x 100 metre) shallow aircore holes drilled across the nickel-copper soil anomaly. This drilling has identified an extensive subsurface zone of nickel, copper and cobalt enrichment within weathered mafic and ultramafic rocks (*see Figures 6 and 7*), which supports the results received from three previous RC holes (which included 28 metres grading 0.57% nickel from 32 metres in SFRC0514 - see ASX Announcement of 16th June 2014). Key results from the new Crux reconnaissance drilling include:

- 60 metres @ 0.24% nickel and 0.04% copper from 4 metres in SFRA2430

- 52 metres @ 0.27% nickel and 0.01% copper from surface, including 4 metres @ 0.66% nickel and 0.02% copper from 16 metres in SFRA2360
- 20 metres @ 0.25% nickel and 0.02% copper from surface and 12 metres @ 0.29% nickel and 0.01% copper from 32 metres in SFRA2399
- 4 metres @ 0.37% nickel and 0.02% copper from 24 metres in SFRC0524

Like Centauri, the zone of enrichment intersected at Crux is similar to that intersected in the original six reconnaissance RC holes drilled in the geological feature known as the Eye, some twelve months before the discovery of Nova (*see Figure 6*). The anomalism in these holes reflected the presence of weak mineralisation that was subsequently shown to be situated some 400 metres above the Nova deposit.

As with the original drilling at the Eye, some of the holes drilled at Crux have also intersected zones of minor magmatic sulphides within mafic-ultramafic rocks. In particular, hole SFRC0512 intersected a zone of trace sulphides from 239-249 metres. These occurrences, whilst minor, confirm the presence of magmatic nickel-copper-iron mineralisation within prospective rocks at similar concentrations to that seen in the hangingwall sequence above Nova.

Unfortunately, as at Centauri, poor ground conditions prevented drilling to the targeted footwall contact, which is at a predicted depth of between 300 metres and 500 metres. Pending additional drilling approvals, some of the RC holes will be deepened with diamond drilling in order to penetrate to target depth and test the basal contact of the intrusive sequence and probe the contact for massive copper nickel sulphides with DHEM.

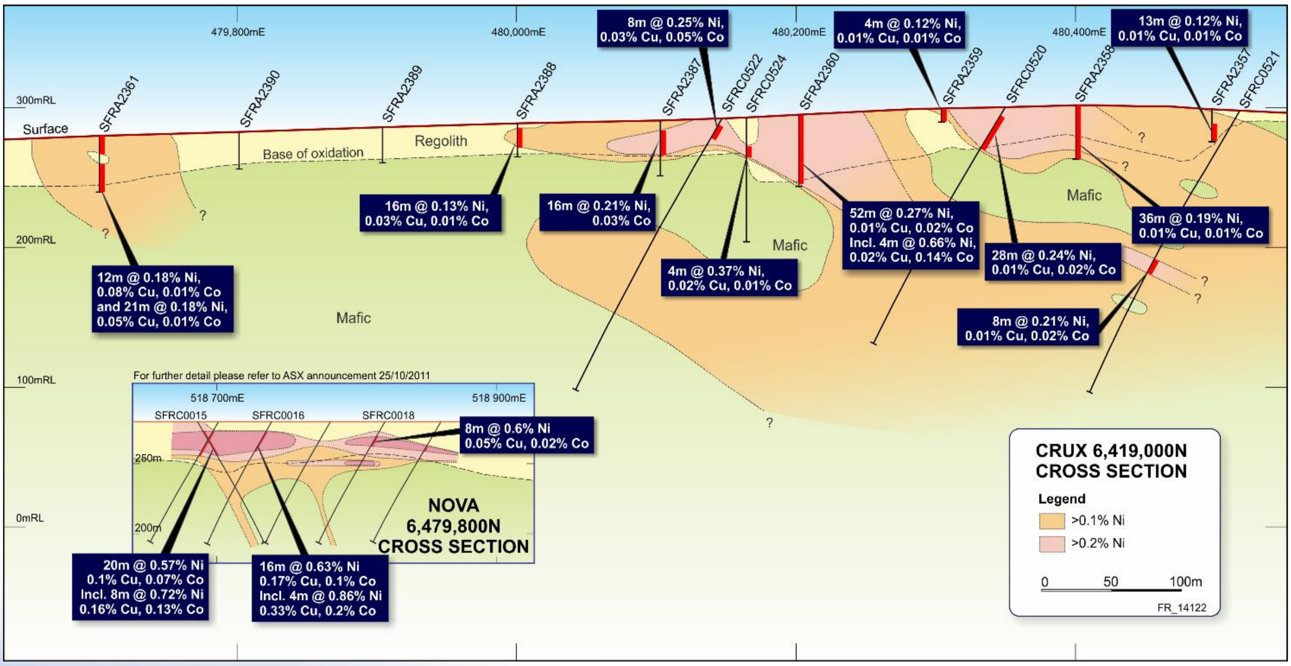

Figure 6. Cross section from Crux showing zones of Ni-Cu-Co enrichment and subjacent magmatic sulphides, with original reconnaissance drilling at Nova (inset, same scale) for comparison.

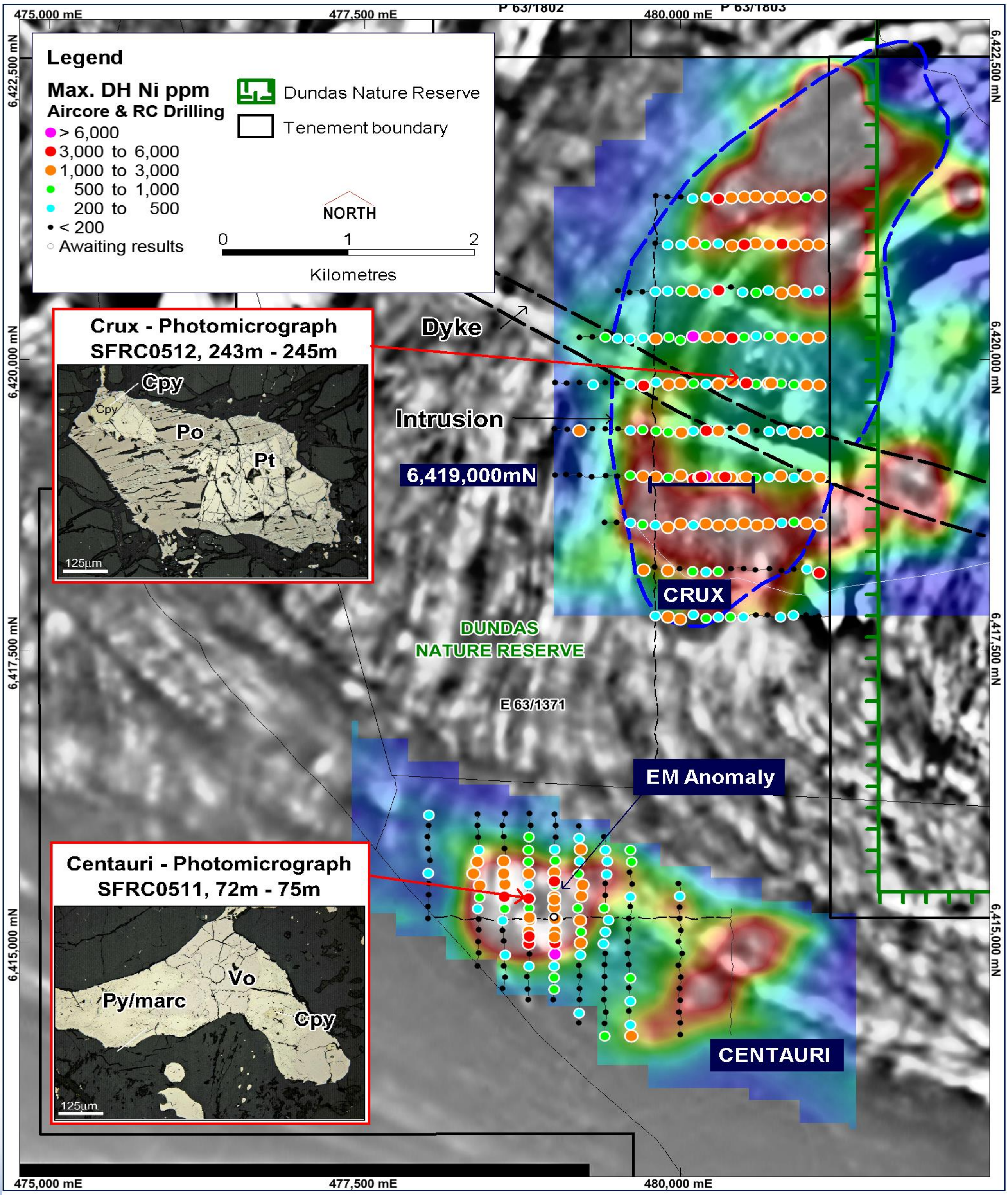

Figure 7. Location of drillholes at Crux and Centauri showing nickel enrichment in reconnaissance drilling and location of cross section depicted in Figure 7.

Next steps

The discovery of massive nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the first hole drilled at the Taipan prospect has significantly increased the prospectivity of the Polar Bear project and in particular the potential of the Taipan-Halls Knoll trend to host nickel sulphide mineralisation. As a result the Company will intensify its nickel exploration at Polar Bear. The location of the Polar Bear project is well within the range of trucking to the future processing plant at Nova, should enough high grade mineralisation be found to justify it.

The identification of a large EM conductor to the north of and beneath, Nova, confirms the effectiveness of the Samson deep-penetration EM system. The location of this conductor and its association with Nova-style rocks, coincident gravity and IP anomalies and its continuity with the same north-northeast trending plunge trend as seen at Nova, make it a very attractive target. Drilling of RC precollars will commence immediately in preparation for drilling 800-1,000 metre deep diamond holes.

Early indications of nickel-copper-cobalt enrichment beneath the Crux soil anomaly similar to those already identified at Centauri, also provide encouragement for continued deeper drilling of these prospects.

Sirius' Managing Director Mark Bennett commented "we are very pleased and somewhat surprised to have drilled high grade nickel in what was a stratigraphic reconnaissance hole without any guidance from EM. To get a result like this with the first hole into a ten kilometre long target horizon has exceeded all our expectations and bodes very well for the nickel potential at Polar Bear."

"In parallel with this, the Samson DPEM system is working well and has produced a compelling target down plunge of the Nova deposit in a location readily accessible from planned underground development" he said.

Mark Bennett, Managing Director and CEO

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Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Jeffrey Foster and John Bartlett who are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Foster and Mr Bartlett consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling samples are collected as composite samples of 4 or 2 metres and as 1 metre splits (stated in results). Mineralised intersections derived from composite samples are subsequently re-split to 1 metre samples to better define grade distribution. Core samples are taken as half NQ core or quarter HQ core and sampled to geological boundaries where appropriate. The quality of RC drilling samples is

optimised by the use of riffle and/or cone splitters, dust collectors, logging of various criteria designed to record sample size, recovery and contamination, and use of field duplicates to measure sample representivity. For soil samples, PGM and gold assays are based on an aqua regia digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish and base metal assays may be based on aqua regia or four acid digest with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. In the case of reconnaissance RAB, AC, RC or rock chip samples, PGM and gold assays are based on lead or nickel sulphide collection fire assay digests with an ICP finish, base metal assays are based on a four acid digest and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, and where appropriate, oxide metal elements such as Fe, Ti and Cr are based on a lithium borate fusion digest and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) finish. In the case of strongly mineralised samples, base metal assays are based on a special high precision four acid digest (a four acid digest using a larger volume of material) and an AAS finish using a dedicated calibration considered more accurate for higher concentrations. Sample preparation and analysis is undertaken at Minanalytical, Genalysis Intertek and Ultratrace laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. The quality of analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures and standards together with certified standards, duplicates and blanks and statistical analysis where appropriate to ensure that results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision. Where quoted, nickel-copper intersections are based on a minimum threshold grade of 0.5% Ni and/or Cu, and gold intersections are based on a minimum gold threshold grade of 0.1g/t Au unless otherwise stated. Intersections are length and density weighted where appropriate as per standard industry practice. All sample and drill hole co-ordinates are based on the GDA/MGA grid and datum unless otherwise stated. Exploration results obtained by other companies and quoted by Sirius have not necessarily been obtained using the same methods or subjected to the same QAQC protocols. These results may not have been independently verified because original samples and/or data may no longer be available.

Annexure 1

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width m	Ni pct	Cu pct	Co pct	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
SPBD0046	Taipan	486	6471202	388782	284	-60	90	**104.40**	**108.50**	**4.10**	**3.80**	**2.45**	**0.08**	**0.89**	**1.60**
Including								**106.00**	**108.15**	**2.15**	**5.84**	**3.73**	**0.12**	**1.10**	**1.65**

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2166	Centauri	34	6415503	479986	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2167	Centauri	34	6415402	479996	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2168	Centauri	21	6415299	479996	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2169	Centauri	12	6415201	479995	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2170	Centauri	33	6415099	480008	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2171	Centauri	28	6415003	479985	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2172	Centauri	38	6414899	480016	267	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2173	Centauri	30	6414800	479986	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2174	Centauri	28	6414699	480004	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2175	Centauri	42	6414602	479996	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2176	Centauri	35	6414500	480000	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2177	Centauri	30	6414399	479990	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2178	Centauri	31	6414303	480001	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2179	Centauri	30	6414202	480001	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2180	Centauri	18	6416102	478804	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2181	Centauri	17	6415999	478815	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2182	Centauri	22	6415912	478802	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2183	Centauri	36	6415803	478794	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2184	Centauri	33	6415699	478794	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2185	Centauri	30	6415599	478793	287	-90	360	12	20	8	0.12	0.01	0.02
SFRA2186	Centauri	53	6415504	478797	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2187	Centauri	41	6415400	478792	293	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2188	Centauri	48	6415300	478803	296	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2189	Centauri	27	6415200	478806	293	-90	360	24	26	2	0.17	0.05	0.04
SFRA2190	Centauri	45	6415097	478797	290	-90	360	16	44	28	0.21	0.00	0.02
SFRA2191	Centauri	35	6414997	478796	292	-90	360	0	16	16	0.17	0.01	0.02
			and					28	35	7	0.23	0.04	0.03
SFRA2192	Centauri	45	6414802	478803	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2193	Centauri	25	6414701	478786	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2194	Centauri	11	6414596	478791	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2195	Centauri	19	6414503	478798	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2196	Centauri	31	6414898	478804	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2197	Centauri	25	6416100	478611	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2198	Centauri	24	6415999	478592	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2199	Centauri	37	6415903	478601	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2200	Centauri	29	6415799	478609	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2201	Centauri	41	6415706	478596	284	-90	360	12	20	8	0.11	0.01	0.05
SFRA2202	Centauri	44	6415599	478595	289	-90	360	8	16	8	0.14	0.01	0.05
			and					24	32	8	0.18	0.01	0.07
SFRA2203	Centauri	47	6415505	478608	296	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2204	Centauri	48	6415400	478604	291	-90	360	4	40	36	0.17	0.01	0.05
SFRA2205	Centauri	44	6415298	478605	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2206	Centauri	48	6415198	478594	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2207	Centauri	46	6415100	478594	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2208	Centauri	40	6415006	478600	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2209	Centauri	33	6414903	478611	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2210	Centauri	38	6414796	478604	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2211	Centauri	26	6414698	478614	281	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2212	Centauri	11	6414602	478594	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2213	Centauri	27	6415995	479197	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2214	Centauri	23	6415903	479197	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2215	Centauri	40	6415807	479206	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2216	Centauri	26	6415702	479200	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2217	Centauri	51	6415600	479193	273	-90	360				NSI		
SFRA2218	Centauri	37	6415500	479223	280	-90	360	20	28	8	0.18	0.01	0.07
SFRA2219	Centauri	35	6415404	479215	289	-90	360	0	35	35	0.14	0.01	0.02
SFRA2220	Centauri	28	6415301	479186	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2221	Centauri	41	6415198	479205	283	-90	360	20	28	8	0.14	0.01	0.03
SFRA2222	Centauri	42	6415098	479213	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2223	Centauri	43	6415001	479206	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2224	Centauri	26	6414899	479207	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2225	Centauri	23	6414799	479198	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2226	Centauri	22	6414705	479202	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2227	Centauri	27	6414600	479203	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2228	Centauri	23	6414502	479201	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2229	Centauri	35	6414400	479199	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2230	Centauri	19	6414304	479197	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2231	Centauri	29	6415901	479395	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2232	Centauri	25	6415801	479406	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2233	Centauri	34	6415703	479421	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2234	Centauri	38	6415595	479414	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2235	Centauri	25	6415503	479405	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2236	Centauri	19	6415399	479405	289	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2237	Centauri	11	6415302	479396	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2238	Centauri	14	6415201	479431	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2239	Centauri	11	6415100	479404	284	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2240	Centauri	19	6414999	479393	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2241	Centauri	16	6414903	479404	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2242	Centauri	26	6414804	479400	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2243	Centauri	25	6414700	479400	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2244	Centauri	16	6414599	479400	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2245	Centauri	32	6414502	479395	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2246	Centauri	25	6414396	479410	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2247	Centauri	37	6414299	479401	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2248	Centauri	34	6414203	479401	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2249	Centauri	22	6416098	478394	286	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2250	Centauri	23	6415999	478393	287	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2251	Centauri	35	6415899	478401	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2252	Centauri	34	6415799	478406	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2253	Centauri	20	6415697	478387	291	-90	360	16	20	4	0.11	0.00	0.02
SFRA2254	Centauri	47	6415599	478360	295	-90	360	8	20	12	0.12	0.01	0.02
			and					40	46	6	0.13	0.00	0.01
SFRA2255	Centauri	45	6415496	478411	300	-90	360	16	45	29	0.21	0.00	0.03
SFRA2256	Centauri	55	6415395	478408	296	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2257	Centauri	45	6415296	478394	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2258	Centauri	34	6415198	478402	295	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2259	Centauri	34	6415102	478402	296	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2260	Centauri	34	6415001	478399	280	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2261	Centauri	29	6414904	478403	287	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2262	Centauri	7	6414792	478392	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2263	Centauri	29	6416101	478006	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2264	Centauri	3	6416000	478009	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2265	Centauri	39	6415901	477999	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2266	Centauri	26	6415802	478004	281	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2267	Centauri	36	6415699	478018	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2268	Centauri	38	6415604	478002	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2269	Centauri	18	6415503	478006	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2270	Centauri	19	6415402	478006	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2271	Centauri	10	6415302	478000	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2272	Centauri	22	6415199	478000	293	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2273	Centauri	14	6416098	479002	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2274	Centauri	11	6416000	479012	274	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2275	Centauri	20	6415900	479012	270	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2276	Centauri	27	6415804	479002	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2277	Centauri	19	6415711	479011	284	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2278	Centauri	24	6415606	478999	274	-90	360	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**0.02**
SFRA2279	Centauri	35	6415501	479002	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2280	Centauri	33	6415397	479000	265	-90	360	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.15**	**0.05**	**0.02**
SFRA2281	Centauri	21	6415307	478998	281	-90	360	**4**	**16**	**12**	**0.15**	**0.05**	**0.02**
SFRA2282	Centauri	31	6415099	479005	285	-90	360	**4**	**20**	**16**	**0.13**	**0.00**	**0.01**
SFRA2283	Centauri	48	6415000	479005	279	-90	360	**8**	**16**	**8**	**0.22**	**0.01**	**0.03**
SFRA2284	Centauri	27	6414905	479002	279	-90	360	**0**	**27**	**27**	**0.31**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2285	Centauri	23	6414805	478997	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2286	Centauri	28	6414706	478999	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2287	Centauri	28	6414603	479001	274	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2288	Centauri	21	6414502	478993	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2289	Centauri	31	6415208	479011	281	-90	360	**0**	**31**	**31**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2290	Crux	8	6419792	481102	292	-90	360	**4**	**8**	**4**	**0.13**	**0.00**	**0.01**
SFRA2291	Crux	48	6419789	480998	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2292	Crux	41	6419797	480901	299	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2293	Crux	58	6419807	480801	301	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2294	Crux	29	6419806	480698	313	-90	360	**4**	**12**	**8**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2295	Crux	4	6419802	480604	316	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2296	Crux	25	6419819	480409	315	-90	360	**4**	**12**	**8**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2297	Crux	15	6419799	480301	300	-90	360	**0**	**14**	**14**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**0.01**
SFRA2298	Crux	9	6419802	480203	296	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2299	Crux	25	6419806	480102	297	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2300	Crux	29	6419807	480000	292	-90	360	**8**	**16**	**8**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2301	Crux	40	6419796	479905	294	-90	360	**36**	**39**	**3**	**0.14**	**0.02**	**0.06**

ASX Announcement

Wednesday 16 July 2014

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2302	Crux	26	6419816	479809	290	-90	360				**AWR**		
SFRA2303	Crux	53	6419785	479706	281	-90	360	**4**	**53**	**49**	**0.22**	**0.02**	**0.02**
SFRA2304	Crux	23	6419802	479603	279	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2305	Crux	27	6419796	479498	289	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2306	Crux	28	6419802	479404	289	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2307	Crux	41	6419793	479307	284	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2308	Crux	25	6419799	479202	279	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2309	Crux	9	6419793	479103	273	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2310	Crux	12	6419802	479009	277	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2311	Crux	27	6420201	481101	286	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2312	Crux	21	6420191	481002	300	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2313	Crux	6	6420200	480904	299	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2314	Crux	21	6420199	480800	300	-90	360	**0**	**8**	**8**	**0.18**	**0.03**	**0.01**
SFRA2315	Crux	25	6420212	480701	302	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2316	Crux	1	6420210	480600	315	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2317	Crux	2	6420201	480505	308	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2318	Crux	48	6420192	480408	293	-90	360	**0**	**32**	**32**	**0.17**	**0.02**	**0.02**
SFRA2319	Crux	36	6420204	480204	301	-90	360	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.16**	**0.0**	**0.1**
SFRA2320	Crux	39	6420175	480001	299	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2321	Crux	14	6420201	479908	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2322	Crux	33	6420185	479804	289	-90	360	**24**	**32**	**8**	**0.21**	**0.05**	**0.04**
SFRA2323	Crux	6	6420199	479705	287	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2324	Crux	2	6420188	479597	286	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2325	Crux	33	6420192	479503	284	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2326	Crux	26	6420202	479404	280	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2327	Crux	39	6420193	479304	279	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2328	Crux	34	6420188	479203	278	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2329	Crux	10	6419393	481105	288	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2330	Crux	13	6419390	481002	280	-90	360	**0**	**12**	**12**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2331	Crux	28	6419376	480902	292	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2332	Crux	15	6419404	480804	298	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2333	Crux	8	6419392	480703	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2334	Crux	3	6419390	480606	300	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2335	Crux	14	6419406	480497	301	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2336	Crux	9	6419407	480398	303	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2337	Crux	26	6419396	480299	294	-90	360	**0**	**16**	**16**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2338	Crux	22	6419399	480203	291	-90	360	**0**	**21**	**21**	**0.20**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2339	Crux	22	6419400	480101	288	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2340	Crux	20	6419385	480006	283	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2341	Crux	7	6419390	479903	292	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2342	Crux	29	6419396	479806	283	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2343	Crux	31	6419406	479699	285	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2344	Crux	37	6419403	479603	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2345	Crux	44	6419401	479506	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2346	Crux	25	6419401	479406	274	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2347	Crux	22	6419403	479303	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2348	Crux	21	6419398	479108	274	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2349	Crux	31	6419401	479006	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2350	Crux	27	6419399	479196	271	-90	360	20	24	4	0.12	0.02	0.01
SFRA2351	Crux	45	6418998	481103	286	-90	360	4	24	20	0.16	0.01	0.02
SFRA2352	Crux	22	6419009	480999	286	-90	360	12	22	10	0.17	0.02	0.01
SFRA2353	Crux	24	6418997	480900	288	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2354	Crux	35	6419011	480793	290	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2355	Crux	31	6419001	480704	299	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2356	Crux	5	6418995	480596	301	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2357	Crux	25	6418991	480498	297	-90	360	12	25	13	0.12	0.01	0.01
SFRA2358	Crux	38	6418996	480400	313	-90	360	0	36	36	0.19	0.01	0.01
SFRA2359	Crux	11	6418998	480304	309	-90	360	0	4	4	0.12	0.01	0.01
SFRA2360	Crux	53	6419008	480202	303	-90	360	0	52	52	0.27	0.01	0.02
			including					16	20	4	0.66	0.02	0.14
SFRA2361	Crux	41	6419004	479701	278	-90	360	0	12	12	0.18	0.08	0.01
			and					20	41	21	0.18	0.05	0.01
SFRA2362	Crux	35	6419016	479603	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2363	Crux	39	6418997	479504	280	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2364	Crux	23	6418999	479411	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2365	Crux	7	6418989	479301	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2366	Crux	11	6419007	479204	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2367	Crux	23	6419010	479098	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2368	Crux	11	6419004	479008	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2369	Crux	38	6418590	481104	279	-90	360	0	32	32	0.18	0.00	0.02
SFRA2370	Crux	49	6418605	481001	285	-90	360	8	24	16	0.17	0.00	0.02
SFRA2371	Crux	17	6418616	480901	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2372	Crux	29	6418611	480804	282	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI	0.00	0.02
SFRA2373	Crux	40	6418597	480699	289	-90	360	4	12	8	0.12	0.01	0.01
								36	40	4	0.15	0.01	0.01
SFRA2374	Crux	32	6418586	480607	291	-90	360	24	28	4	0.10	0.01	0.01
SFRA2375	Crux	39	6418606	480505	290	-90	360	24	36	12	0.13	0.02	0.01
SFRA2376	Crux	35	6418596	480401	288	-90	360	20	35	15	0.17	0.02	0.01
SFRA2377	Crux	43	6418584	480301	290	-90	360	40	43	3	0.16	0.03	0.01
SFRA2378	Crux	31	6418601	480198	288	-90	360	16	20	4	0.11	0.01	0.01

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2379	Crux	39	6418590	480104	287	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2380	Crux	39	6418597	480000	290	-90	360	**32**	**36**	**4**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**0.02**
SFRA2381	Crux	31	6418568	479897	283	-90	360	**28**	**31**	**3**	**0.11**	**0.07**	**0.01**
SFRA2382	Crux	29	6418589	479805	276	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2383	Crux	28	6418595	479699	268	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2384	Crux	19	6418610	479605	271	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2385	Crux	25	6418600	479500	270	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2386	Crux	31	6418599	479402	274	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2387	Crux	40	6418983	480103	297	-90	360	**8**	**24**	**16**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.03**
SFRA2388	Crux	24	6419015	480000	300	-90	360	**4**	**20**	**16**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.01**
SFRA2389	Crux	26	6418996	479904	293	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2390	Crux	28	6418999	479801	294	-90	360	**16**	**20**	**4**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2391	Crux	34	6420603	481100	287	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2392	Crux	49	6420581	481001	291	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2393	Crux	42	6420599	480902	292	-90	360	**20**	**36**	**16**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2394	Crux	47	6420578	480802	299	-90	360	**12**	**16**	**4**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.00**
SFRA2395	Crux	16	6420602	480697	303	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2396	Crux	22	6420583	480601	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2397	Crux	14	6420589	480495	303	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2398	Crux	16	6420621	480403	308	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2399	Crux	56	6420606	480301	309	-90	360	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0.25**	**0.02**	**0.03**
			and					**32**	**44**	**12**	**0.29**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2400	Crux	18	6420576	480200	322	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2401	Crux	41	6420599	480100	299	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2402	Crux	33	6420601	480005	302	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2403	Crux	27	6420599	479897	307	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2404	Crux	16	6420592	479803	298	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2405	Crux	17	6420579	479702	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2406	Crux	12	6420574	479600	293	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2407	Crux	31	6420589	479508	297	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2408	Crux	43	6420996	481102	305	-90	360	**20**	**32**	**12**	**0.16**	**0.01**	**0.06**
SFRA2409	Crux	51	6420988	481002	303	-90	360	**40**	**51**	**11**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.07**
SFRA2410	Crux	37	6420994	480903	295	-90	360	**28**	**37**	**9**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2411	Crux	45	6421001	480804	305	-90	360	**4**	**20**	**16**	**0.26**	**0.02**	**0.04**
SFRA2412	Crux	42	6420997	480701	307	-90	360	**4**	**32**	**28**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**0.01**
SFRA2413	Crux	35	6421006	480599	312	-90	360	**4**	**12**	**8**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2414	Crux	15	6420994	480503	314	-90	360	**0**	**15**	**15**	**0.27**	**0.02**	**0.08**
SFRA2415	Crux	27	6420985	480408	318	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2416	Crux	20	6421007	480300	316	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2417	Crux	50	6420998	480201	316	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2418	Crux	58	6421010	480105	317	-90	360	**4**	**12**	**8**	**0.19**	**0.03**	**0.01**
			and					**20**	**36**	**16**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**0.02**
SFRA2419	Crux	47	6420997	480007	315	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2420	Crux	48	6420997	479900	309	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2421	Crux	28	6420996	479801	309	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2422	Crux	31	6421415	481101	303	-90	360	**12**	**30**	**18**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.03**
SFRA2423	Crux	31	6421405	480998	305	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2424	Crux	56	6421404	480901	305	-90	360	**4**	**40**	**36**	**0.15**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2425	Crux	29	6421410	480802	309	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2426	Crux	34	6421395	480701	311	-90	360	**20**	**28**	**8**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2427	Crux	47	6421407	480599	309	-90	360	**4**	**47**	**43**	**0.19**	**0.02**	**0.02**
SFRA2428	Crux	36	6421404	480507	313	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2429	Crux	57	6421398	480401	318	-90	360	**48**	**57**	**9**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**0.04**
SFRA2430	Crux	75	6421386	480300	309	-90	360	**4**	**64**	**60**	**0.24**	**0.04**	**0.03**
SFRA2431	Crux	50	6421402	480205	310	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2432	Crux	54	6421393	480100	304	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2433	Crux	38	6421394	480007	305	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2434	Crux	9	6421394	479901	307	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2435	Crux	16	6421402	479807	301	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2436	Crux	28	6418177	481101	269	-90	360	**4**	**27**	**23**	**0.23W**	**0.00**	**0.02**
SFRA2437	Crux	15	6418213	481002	276	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2438	Crux	30	6418197	480902	284	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2439	Crux	33	6418187	480803	279	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2440	Crux	24	6418204	480710	273	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2441	Crux	33	6418194	480598	272	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2442	Crux	25	6418204	480507	270	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2443	Crux	25	6418200	480402	273	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2444	Crux	29	6418191	480303	274	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2445	Crux	35	6418189	480203	271	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2446	Crux	18	6418193	480096	270	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2447	Crux	13	6418200	479997	272	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2448	Crux	25	6418198	479899	268	-90	360	**20**	**25**	**5**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.01**
SFRA2449	Crux	20	6418216	479796	271	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2450	Crux	63	6418203	479704	273	-90	360	**28**	**63**	**35**	**0.17**	**0.01**	**0.02**
SFRA2451	Crux	12	6417796	481102	272	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2452	Crux	3	6417805	481000	275	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2453	Crux	24	6417816	480899	273	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2454	Crux	32	6417802	480797	271	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2455	Crux	20	6417805	480693	271	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRA2456	Crux	23	6417808	480602	274	-90	360	-	-	-	**NSI**		

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRA2457	Crux	29	6417800	480498	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2458	Crux	27	6417802	480400	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2459	Crux	27	6417803	480300	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2460	Crux	37	6417790	480203	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2461	Crux	35	6417819	480102	289	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2462	Crux	32	6417782	479995	277	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2463	Crux	37	6417800	479900	285	-90	360	28	32	4	0.13	0.02	0.01
SFRA2464	Crux	42	6417809	479805	291	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2465	Centauri	39	6415799	479606	268	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2466	Centauri	31	6415700	479617	265	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2467	Centauri	31	6415599	479601	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2468	Centauri	38	6415497	479621	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2469	Centauri	35	6415397	479606	276	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2470	Centauri	32	6415304	479606	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2471	Centauri	25	6415201	479594	279	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2472	Centauri	20	6415109	479593	275	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2473	Centauri	15	6415004	479585	278	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2474	Centauri	23	6414899	479586	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2475	Centauri	19	6414805	479593	272	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2476	Centauri	29	6414701	479603	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2477	Centauri	20	6414603	479594	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2478	Centauri	44	6414502	479602	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2479	Centauri	32	6414405	479593	271	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2480	Centauri	44	6414302	479605	273	-90	360	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRA2481	Centauri	36	6414202	479608	264	-90	360	32	36	4	0.23	0.01	0.04
SFRC0505	Centauri	186	6415053	479001	281	-60	180	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRC0506	Centauri	168	6415210	479003	282	-60	180	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRC0507	Centauri	150	6415376	478999	282	-60	180	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRC0508	Centauri	162	6415532	478998	282	-60	180	24	36	12	0.31	0.03	0.10
SFRC0509	Centauri	84	6415057	478801	283	-60	180	36	44	8	0.30	0.00	0.05
SFRC0510	Centauri	216	6415219	478802	277	-60	180	24	32	8	0.25	0.04	0.02
			and					100	112	12	0.21	0.04	0.01
SFRC0511	Centauri	222	6415384	478796	283	-60	360	40	75	35	0.20	0.09	0.02
SFRC0512	Crux	246	6419806	480522	314	-60	270	243	245	2	0.26	0.08	0.02
SFRC0513	Crux	210	6419797	480300	300	-60	270	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRC0514	Crux	198	6420205	480100	298	-60	270	32	60	28	0.57	0.03	0.08
SFRC0515	Crux	228	6420204	480301	303	-60	270	-	-	-	NSI		
SFRC0520	Crux	196	6419000	480351	306	-60	270	4	32	28	0.24	0.01	0.02
SFRC0521	Crux	228	6419000	480518	288	-60	270	124	132	8	0.21	0.01	0.02
SFRC0522	Crux	222	6418996	480148	289	-60	270	4	12	8	0.25	0.03	0.05

Hole No.	Zone	Total Dept	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRC0523	Crux	180	6419806	480717	302	-60	270	-	-	-	**NSI**		
SFRC0524	Crux	90	6419000	480164	285	-90	90	**24**	**28**	**4**	**0.37**	**0.02**	**0.01**
SFRC0525	Centauri	78	6415227	479000	293	-90	360				**AWR**		

AWR – results awaited, NSI – no significant intercept

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Table 1: Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	NOVA Exploration at Nova E28/1724 outside of the Nova/Bollinger area is sampled by a combination of Diamond and RAB/AC drill holes on a nominal 400m (northing) x 100m easting grid spacing. Infill RAB/AC drilling where required is to 200m x 50m or 100m x 50m. To date total of 77 Diamond Holes and 1053 RAB/AC holes have been drilled to an average depth of 35m, holes are drilled vertical or to the west at -60degrees. CRUX The Crux prospect is sampled by 9 Reverse Circulation percussion holes drilled on a nominal 400m x 160m grid orientated east-west. A total of 175 RAB/AC holes have also been completed on a nominal 400m x 100m east-west orientated grid. The Crux prospect has been sampled by 590 auger soil samples, these have been drilled to an average depth of 3m, all holes are vertical. No percussion or RAB/AC drilling has been conducted at Crux to date. CENTAURI The Centauri prospect is sampled by 9 Reverse Circulation percussion holes drilled on a nominal 200m x 160m grid orientated north-south. A total of 141 RAB/AC holes have also been completed on a nominal 200m x 100m north-south orientated grid. The prospect is also sampled by hand soil samples on a nominal 80m x 200m grid spacing. A total of 381 hand samples have been collected to an average depth of 30cm. TAIPAN The Taipan prospect at Polar Bear is sampled by 2 diamond drill holes, 1 of which is in progress at present. Holes are orientated east-west.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The drill hole collars and surface sample locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Drill samples were logged for lithological, weathering, wetness and contamination. Sampling was carried out under Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Surface samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. At Nova the drill hole collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS and corrected for elevation using LIDAR data. Diamond and RC holes are picked up by survey contractors

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond core is HQ and NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.2 m), cut into half (NQ2) or quarter (HQ) core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES All Reverse Circulation, Rotary Air Blast and Air Core drilling is sampled using 4m composite samples, and where applicable 1m end of hole samples. Composite samples are taken to give sample weights under 3kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by aqua regia with ICP-OES finish. The following elements are included Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn All samples are sieved through 177 µ (-80#) in order to reduce the natural inhomogeneity. Samples were analysed using portable Innovex XRF (pXRF) for a range of elements including: As, Cu, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sr, Th, Ti, Y, Zn, Zr QAQC protocols include the laboratory analysis of at least 10 – 20%of all samples. QAQC Samples were sieved, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by Aqua Regia with ICP-OES finish. The following elements are included Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. Comparison of the pXRF and laboratory results show a strong correlation (>90%) for key elements including Ni and Cu For gold, auger samples are sieved to produce a -2.5mm soil sample and a +2.5mm calcrete (tested with acid). Samples were sieved, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a representative sample for analysis by Aqua Regia. Calcrete samples were analysed for Au only by AAS finish. Soil samples were analysed for a multi-element suite by an ICP-OES finish. The majority of the calcrete samples were also analysed for Au by AAS. The Platinum Group Elements (PGE) are assayed by either NiS or Pb collector fire assay with ICPMS finish. Aircore samples are composited at 4 m to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Samples were crushed, dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a 25 g sub sample which is analysed using aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	NOVA Regional drilling to date has been a combination of diamond (77 holes) and rotary airblast (678 holes) and aircore (395). CRUX Drilling to date has been a combination of reverse circulation (9holes) and aircore (175 holes). CENTAURI Drilling to date has been a combination of reverse circulation (8holes) and aircore (141 holes). TAIPAN One diamond drill hole has been completed with another currently underway
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%. Drill sample recoveries are recorded as an average for each individual lithological unit logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are good and there are no significant sample recovery problems. Aircore recoveries are logged visually as a percentage.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. Samples are collected by plastic bag directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly onto the ground in rows of 10, with sufficient space to ensure no sample cross-contamination occurs. Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available at the present stage to evaluate potential sample bias. However Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures are followed to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Logging of diamond core and RC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core is photographed in both dry and wet form. Logging of aircore records –lithology, mineralogy and mineralisation. Geological logging of drill chip samples has been recorded for each drill hole including lithology, grainsize, texture, contamination, oxidation, weathering, and wetness. Geotechnical logging did not occur due to the nature of the drilling method.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of drill chip samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, grainsize, texture, weathering, oxidation, colour and other features of the samples. Drill samples for each hole were photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full to end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut in half (NQ2) and quarter core (HQ) onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling samples were collected using scoop or spear method directly from bulk drill samples. Samples taken were both wet and dry. Surface samples were collected directly from hand dug locations. Samples taken were dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crush, sieve -177um (-80#) sufficient for duplicate 10g aqua regia digestion.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	At this stage of the project field QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material and in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final analysis report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Field duplicates have been taken at the rate of 1:20. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
uality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	For core samples the analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 50 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. Reverse circulation samples and bottom of hole RAB/AC drill samples are analysed using four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram or 50 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace. 4m composite samples from RAB/AC drilling are analysed using Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, suitable for reconnaissance. This is a partial digestion technique. Surface samples and auger soil samples are analysed by portable XRF machine and Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/OES finish, suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken. Gold - The analytical technique used a 25g aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish for gold only. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in aircore drilling. This method is appropriate to detect anomalous gold mineralisation.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	All soil samples have been analysed using a portable Innovex XRF, model: DP-6000-C. The instrument is calibrated for soil geochemistry and reads for 20 seconds on beam 1 and 30 seconds on beam 2.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal QAQC involves the reading of in-house standard reference material ever 20th sample, this data is captured in Sirius' database. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The Sirius Exploration Director has visually verified significant intersections in samples from the Nova, Crux, Centauri, and Taipan prospects.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for drill holes using a set of standard Excel templates on toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to ioGlobal for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	CRUX/CENTAURI/TAIPAN Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. Downhole surveys used single shot readings during drilling (at 18m, then every 30 m)
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51), local easting and northing are in MGA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project. At NOVA the topographic surface uses LIDAR data, which is accurate +/- 0.50m
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Reverse Circulation, rotary airblast and aircore drilling samples are laid directly on the ground in 1m intervals (collected in plastic bags) in sequence, scoop sampling each of four consecutive sample piles and compositing into a single sample. For each drill hole a bottom of hole sample is also collected.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	CRUX The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical. The reverse circulation drilling has been to the west at -60°. CENTAURI The RAB and aircore is drilled vertical which is adequate for this early stage and nature of drilling to provide initial geological control on key lithology's and potential mineralisation. The reverse circulation drilling has been dominantly to the south at -60°. TAIPAN The diamond holes are drilled -60° to the east.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Sirius. Samples are stored and collected from site by Centurion transport and delivered to Perth, then to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the data management system has been carried out.

Table 1: Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	NOVA Nova and Bollinger are located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1724 and MLA28/376. The tenement was part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Sirius Resources NL through Sirius Gold Pty Ltd has a 100% interest in the tenement and MLA CRUX Crux prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E63/1371. Crux prospect is located on E63/1371 & E63/1103. The tenements are part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Free CI Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. E63/1371 is within the 'B' class Dundas Nature Reserve. Sirius has developed a conservation management plan that has been submitted and approved by DPaW to allow exploration within the Nature Reserve. CENTAURI Centauri prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E63/1371. Crux prospect is located on E63/1371 & E63/1103. The tenements are part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Free CI Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenements are within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002). E63/1371 is within the 'B' class Dundas Nature Reserve. Sirius has developed a conservation management plan that has been submitted and approved by DPaW to allow exploration within the Nature Reserve. TAIPAN The Taipan prospect is located on tenements M63/230 under Polar Metals, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources. All Sirius tenements are within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	NOVA No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken at E28/1724 before the work by Sirius Resources. CRUX Newmont Pty Ltd carried out exploratory activities between 1960's and 1970's through the western regions of the Fraser Range Complex. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Centauri or Crux prospects. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacing's occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CENTAURI Newmont Pty Ltd carried out exploratory activities between 1960's and 1970's through the western regions of the Fraser Range Complex. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Centauri or Crux prospects. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacing's occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results. Taipan Historical drilling by Anaconda Nickel Ltd drilled a number of diamond and percussion drill holes along the interpreted ultramafic basal contact. Best results NP1 intercepted 23.05 m @ 0.56 % Ni and 0.07 % Cu, incl. 2.12 m @ 1.27 % Ni and 0.13 % Cu. Collar locations from historical drill holes have not been field verified.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Fraser Range (Nova, Crux, Centauri) Nickel - The global geological setting is a Proterozoic aged gabbroic intrusion(s) within metasediments situated in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane. The deposit style sought after is analogous to the recent Nova Ni-Cu-Co mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits. Polar Bear (Taipan) The geology at Polar Bear is dominated by complex, deformed Achaean greenstone assemblages of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt which have been metamorphosed to upper greenschist facies. The Eudyne Mafic Sequence (EMS) consists of tightly folded ultramafic and mafic intrusives and extrusives with minor interflow sediments. The rocks are frequently talc-carbonate altered and moderately well foliated. The ultramafic rocks are typically komatiites and komatiitic basalt. The deposit style sought after is analogous to Kambalda-style Nickel Copper sulphide deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Sample locations are shown in Figures in body of text. Refer to annexure 1 in body of text
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No averaging techniques or truncations were used. For RAB and Aircore results a nominal 0.1% Ni lower cut-off is applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Samples are 4m composites or 1m composites if at end of hole (refusal).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Nickel sulphide mineralisation is found at the base of intrusions or within layers internal to the intrusions. In some instances sulphides may be locally remobilised into faults and fractures. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All Ni and Cu results are reported. For Diamond drilling a lower cut-off of 0.4% Ni is used whilst for the RAB/aircore drilling a 0.1% Ni cut off is used.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in text and in Annexure 1.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	NOVA Future work at E28/1724 will include Diamond and RC drilling to further test bedrock anomalies. Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (surface and selected downhole) will be continued with loop configurations optimised once bedrock structural trends are determined. CRUX/CENTAURI Further work at Crux will include a full geological review of initial drilling results. This will likely be followed by diamond tails on selected RC drill holes and downhole geophysical surveys. TAIPAN Follow up exploration at Taipan will include down-hole electromagnetic surveys to assess the potential for further mineralisation. Aircore and Diamond drilling will be used to test the prospective contact.